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Political Science 201 Lecture Notes

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- I. Introduction
- II. Political Culture
 - A. Settlement Patterns
 - 1. Religious: Nonconformists, Catholics, Quakers, Anglicans
 - 2. National: English, Dutch, Swedish, French, Spanish
 - B. Institutional Patterns
 - 1. Ecclesiastical: congregational, presbyterian, episcopal
 - 2. Constitutional: charter, proprietary, and royal colonies
 - 3. Political: townships, parishes, types of school systems
 - 4. Legal: common law and civil law traditions
 - C. States as Cultural Entities
- III. Political Geography
 - A. Boundaries
 - 1. Surveyor's lines
 - 2. Rivers, lakes, and oceans
 - 3. Mountain ranges
 - 4. Political compromises
 - B. Territorial Acquisition
 - 1. Discovery
 - 2. Conquest
 - 3. Purchase
 - 4. Consolidation or division
 - C. Capitals
 - 1. Location
 - 2. Anti-city bias
 - D. Population Patterns
 - 1. Urbanism
 - 2. Metropolitan Areas
 - 3. Urban Regions
 - 4. Black migration to cities
 - 5. Suburban movement
 - E. Demographic Trends
 - 1. Sun Belt-Snow Belt
 - 2. Interstate Migration
 - 3. Political fragmentation
 - 4. Rural Decline
- IV. Political Values
 - A. Protestant Ethic (1620-1800)
 - B. Frontier Individualism (1800-1870): Period of Democratic Dominance
 - 1. Manhood suffrage
 - 2. Egalitarianism
 - 3. Free enterprise
 - C. State Rights Doctrines: nullification, secession, dual federalism
 - D. Industrial Individualism (1870-1930): Period of Republican Dominance
 - 1. Social Darwinism
 - 2. Corporate laissez faire
 - 3. Reform Movement
 - 4. Social Gospel
 - E. Social Service State (1930-1980): Period of Democratic Dominance
 - 1. Collectivism
 - 2. Economic regulation
 - 3. Executive leadership
 - F. Current Trends

- V. Intergovernmental Relations
 - A. Federalism
 - 1. Separation of powers
 - 2. Consolidation of control
 - a. cooperative federalism vs. dual federalism
 - B. Interstate Relations
 - 1. Privileges and immunities
 - 2. Full faith and credit
 - 3. Extradition
 - 4. Interstate cooperation
 - a. compacts
 - 5. Interstate cooperation
 - C. State and Local Relations
 - 1. Dillon's Rule
 - 2. Interlocal relations

- VI. Constitutions
 - A. Purpose
 - B. Content
 - 1. Basic Elements
 - a. Identification
 - b. Purposes
 - c. Oath
 - d. Obligations
 - 2. Restrictions
 - a. Checks and balances
 - b. Bill of Rights
 - c. Amendment process
 - C. Politics of Constitutional Writing
 - 1. Frequency of conventions and amendments
 - 2. Incorporation of statute law
 - 3. Reapportionment

- VII. Forms of Government
 - A. Weak-Governor System
 - 1. Independent elective officers (Long ballot)
 - 2. Legislative budget
 - 3. Short terms with restrictions on reelection
 - B. Strong-Governor System
 - 1. Short ballot
 - 2. Executive budget
 - 3. Long terms with possibility of reelection
 - C. Structure of Indiana State Government

- VIII. Electoral Politics
 - A. The American Pattern
 - 1. Two-party system
 - 2. Cumulative voting
 - B. Electoral Machinery
 - 1. Caucus
 - 2. Convention
 - 3. Direct Primary
 - a. closed b. open c. blanket d. run-off e. nonpartisan
 - 4. Nomination by petition
 - a. sponsor system
 - C. The Electorate
 - 1. Eligibility

- IX. State Legislatures
 - A. Historical Origins
 - B. State Legislative Structure
 - 1. Size 2. Terms of Office 3. Eligibility and Benefits 4. Sessions
 - 5. Bicameralism
 - C. Legislative Organization and Procedure
 - 1. Presiding Officers 2. Committee System 3. Party Organization
 - 4. Legislative Procedure
 - D. Legislative Powers
 - 1. Ceremonial Functions 2. Constituent Functions 3. Executive Powers
 - 4. Judicial Powers

- X. State Executives and Administration
 - A. Historical Background
 - 1. Colonial Governor 2. Legislative Supremacy 3. Executive Leadership
 - B. Structure of Office
 - 1. Term of Office 2. Compensation 3. Removal and Succession
 - C. Roles of the Governor
 - 1. Chief of State 2. Chief Executive 3. Commander-in-Chief
 - 4. Chief Legislator 5. Chief of Party
 - D. Administrative Organization
 - 1. Boards and Commissions 2. Hoover Commissions 3. Regulatory Boards
 - 4. Ombudsman 5. Sunset Law
 - E. Public Employees
 - 1. Labor Unions 2. Strikes 3. Collective Bargaining

- XI. State and Local Courts
 - A. Concept of Justice
 - 1. Biblical 2. Traditional c. Sociological
 - B. Historical Background
 - 1. Common Law 2. Equity 3. Parliamentary Statutes 4. American Innovations
 - C. Organization of State Courts
 - 1. Circuit Courts 2. Superior Courts 3. Court of Appeals 4. Supreme Court
 - 5. Public Defender
 - D. Local Courts
 - 1. Justice of the Peace (replaced by county court)
 - E. Selection of Judges
 - 1. Election 2. Appointment 3. California Plan 4. Missouri Plan

- XII. Cities and Towns
 - A. City Charters
 - 1. Special Act 2. General Act 3. Classified 4. Optional 5. Dillon's Rule
 - 6. Home Rule 7. Annexation 8. Consolidation
 - B. Forms of City Government
 - 1. Mayor-Council 2. Commission 3. Council-Manager 4. Town Meeting
 - 5. Wards and Districts 6. Hare Plan
 - C. Styles
 - 1. Middle Class Ethos 2. Immigrant Ethos
 - D. Images of the City

- XIII. Counties and Special Districts
 - A. Forms of County Government
 - 1. Governing Boards 2. Officers
 - B. Special Districts

- XIV. Metropolitan Government
- A. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)
 1. Criteria
 2. Size and Distribution
 - B. Socioeconomic Trends
 1. Central Cities
 2. Suburbs
 3. Rise of the Sunbelt Cities
 4. Control of Growth
 - a. restrictive zoning
 - b. Direct limits, e.g., green belts
 - C. Suburbia
 1. Balkanization
 2. Politics of Accommodation
 3. Intermunicipal Cooperation
 4. Nonpartisanship
 5. Political issues: schools, housing, land use
 - D. Metropolitan Reorganization
 1. Incremental Change: extraterritorial powers, metropolitan special districts, contracting urban county, councils of government
 2. Moderate Change: county reorganization, metropolitan federation
 3. Drastic Change: annexation, consolidation
- XV. Law Enforcement
- A. State
 1. State Police
 2. Division of Fish and Wildlife; State Fire Marshall; State Building Commission
State Board of Health
 - B. Local
 1. Grand Jury
 2. Prosecuting Attorney
 3. Attorney General (Alaska, Delaware, Rhode Island)
 - C. Crime Theories
 1. Deviance (biological and cultural)
 2. Rational Choice Theory
 3. Community Deterioration
 4. Blocked Opportunities
 5. Structural Inequality
 - D. Punishment Theories
 1. Rehabilitation
 2. Deterrence
 3. Incapacitation
 4. Retribution
- XVI. Education
- A. History
 1. Protestant Reformation
 2. Acts of 1642 and 1647 (Old Deluder Satan Act)
 3. Northwest Ordinance of 1787
 4. Early Reform Movement
 5. Normal Schools
 6. Parochial Schools
 7. Compulsory School Attendance
 8. National Education Association
 9. accreditation
 10. Progressive Education
 11. Committee of Ten
 12. Cardinal Principles
 13. Meyer v. Nebraska; Pierce v. Sisters
 - B. Educational Administration
 1. Lay Control
 2. Control by Local Professionals
 3. Nationalization
 4. Social Goal
 - C. School Financing
 1. Foundation Program
 2. Grants-in-Aid
 3. Tax Equalization

- XVII. Transportation
- A. History
 1. Turnpikes
 2. American System
 3. Railroads
 - a. fellow servant rule
 - b. workers' compensation (social insurance)
 4. Airlines
 5. Federal Aid Road Act of 1916
 6. Federal Highway Act of 1944
 7. Federal Highway Act of 1956
 - B. State Highway Administration and Finance
 1. State Highway Department
 2. Local Roads and Streets
- XVIII. Social Services
- A. History
 1. Religious Institutions
 2. Dissolution of the Monasteries
 3. Poor Relief Act of 1601
 4. Three Periods of Development
 - a. Pre-Industrial
 - b. Early Factory Legislation
 - c. Social Service State
 5. American Trends
 - a. Colonial
 - b. Private Charities
 - c. Charitable Societies
 - d. Indoor Relief
 - e. Scientific Philanthropy
 - f. Professionalization
 - g. Nationalization
 - B. Theories of Poverty
 1. Individualistic
 2. Cultural
 3. Structural
 - C. Theories of Welfare
 1. Radical
 2. Conservative
 3. Liberal
 - D. State Programs and Administrative Agencies
 1. Department of Public Welfare
 - a. AFDC
 - b. child support
 - c. Medicaid
 - d. family planning
 - e. child welfare
 - f. food stamps
 2. Department of Mental Health
 3. State Board of Health
 4. Department on Aging and Community Services
 5. Housing
 - a. building codes
 - b. zoning regulations
 - c. rent control
 - d. public housing
 - e. urban renewal
 - f. urban homesteading
- XIX. Finance
- A. Sources of Revenue
 1. Excise Taxes
 2. Property Tax
 3. Graduated Income Tax
 4. Other Taxes
 - B. Budgeting and Indebtedness